Our entire command lost in this en-

gagement about 500 men, and we brought over with us several hundred prisoners. In the early part of the

engagement fell Col. Davis, of the 8th

N. Y. Cav., who was instantly killed.

He had distinguished himself for great sagacity, wonderful powers of endur-ance, and unsurpassed bravery. His

loss was a subject of general lamenta-

tion. He it was who led the cavalry

safely from Harper's Ferry, just before Miles's surrender of the place, and

Wyndham. The enemy's killed includ-

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

VOL. XXIV-NO. 6-WHOLE NO. 1264.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

other duties assist in the work.

Reinforcements Hurried Forward.

Gen. Grant at once asked for rein-

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

The Bitterly Disappointed Army Settles line I directed that all officers who had forward to protect those at work from Down to Digging Regular Approaches to the Fortifications-Forethought of had necessarily to study military ena Quartermaster—Dissatisfaction With McClernand-He Is Relieved and Succeeded by Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

It was a sickening disappointment to Gen. Grant and his men that they were not able to push their way into Vicks- Feely), begged off, however, saying that were five feet in diameter by 16 feet in burg at the point of the bayonet. The there was nothing in engineering that length, with the cotton packed in them rebels had fought astoundingly well. he was good for unless he would do tightly. Nowhere in the long line of eight miles had there been any weakening before the fiercest ettacks launghed excited as when marching and fighting. Was on the side of the Union soldier. the fiercest attacks launched against and as we would be sure to lose him if them by the men who had driven them he was used as a sap-roller, I let him or "flying gabions," as they were other-from the strong position of Champion's off. The General is a large man; weighs wise termed, was found to be on fire Hill and sent them flying in disorder 220 pounds, and is not tall. across the Big Black. On the other hand, there had been found no place force brought to bear against them on Donelson, was loyally and energetically minie bullets and filled the hollow with the former battlefields. Everywhere supporting him after the movement had cotton saturated with turpentine. He the narrow, winding roads, flanked on been made, had anticipated his request, fired these into the cotton-filled gabions, either side by perpendicular gulches and and was hurrying forward every man and the flames following his shots impenetrable chaparral, had compelled available. In Missouri Gen. Schofield showed how well his invention had sucevery attack to be made by a thin head stripped himself to send forward a fine-ceeded and encouraged him to further of column, which melted down at once ly-equipped division under Gen. Her- effort. under a terrific enfilade fire. Search as ron, and Gen. Hurlbut, in command at the Union commanders might through Memphis, did the same to send forward higher ground than the Unionists, but the blin-ling chaparral, no place could two divisions under Brig.-Gens. Nathan this advantage worked both ways. In be found where even a regimental line Kimball and William Sooy Smith. He order to fire down upon the enemy the could advance upon the enemy.

was in proportion to the depression among the Union soldiers. The ease with which they had repelled the attack of the whole army raised their hopes to a high point, and made them confident that they could maintain themselves until the President of the Confederacy could relieve them. The vigor of the attack, however, impressed Gen. Pemberton profoundly with the number of his opponents, which he placed at from 60,000 to 65,000. This paralyzed any thought of trying to beat off the enemy and making his way out to join Johnston. He reported this number of assailants to Gen. Johnston, which had a correspondingly depressing effect upon that General as to the number of troops which would be necessary to relieve

Preparations for a Siege.

luctantly admitted that there was nothing else but to settle down to a regular siege, and the soldiers were as prompt to recognize this as their commanders. When they first arrived before Vicksburg they would not have been at all satisfied to go to digging, because they believed they could settle the matter with Pemberton's men in a few minutes if they were let loose at them. Now the bloody lessons of the 19th and 22d had shown them how impregnable the enemy's position was, and that they must rely on the spade instead of the

Here the value of a foresighted, capable Quartermaster was demonstrated. The Quartermaster does his work in the rear, where it is out of sight of the brilliant achievements in front, and he gets little credit. Yet his careful prevision is as necessary to the success of a campaign as the spectacular strategy of the commander and the heroic fighting of the soldiers. Col. John Condit Smith, the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Fifteenth Corps, was one of those able, foreseeing officers who are literally the right hand of their commanders. He was born in New Jersey, and entered the service as a First Lieutenant in the 42d Ill. He be came Regimental Quartermaster, and then his ability brought him to the front, and he was promoted successively to Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Throughout the campaign he is constantly mentioned, but without any special praise except that he is always on hand, always doing the thing he ought to do, and has resources sufficient for every demand that is made upon him. Higher praise than this could not be given. He is furnishing for landing parties and expeditions into the river.

men now took them eagerly where they would have before disdained to touch them. Col. Smith resigned June 30, 1864, to the great loss of the army, went into private business, became a prominent and wealthy railroad man, and died in 1884.

The only advantages gained by the assault of May 22 were better positions length. Every command took up the intrenching there. The first thought Grant was being reinforced much more was to put the men into good camps rapidly than Johnston, and in a little sheltered from the fire of the enemy, while had a total of 71,000 men and which the configuration of the ground 240 guns. When Herron arrived with lent itself to. The deep gulches, with his division he took post on the Wartheir precipitous sides, made admirable renton road, and thus enabled Lauman protection from the Confederate mus-ketry and artillery. Hard work was at that the line of investment was comonce started to make camps and good plete from the river on the north to its roads connecting them with the base banks on the south. Smith's and Kimof supplies on the Yazoo, and to enable ball's Divisions of the Sixteenth Corps the men to rapidly concentrate to repel were united under Gen. C. C. Washany sortie from the beleaguered garri- burne, and with the two divisions of son. Sub-bases of supplies were made the Ninth Corps took post in the neighfor each corps and each division, with borhood of Haynes's Bluff to observe only a limited supply of rations and Johnston. ammunition in each, since there was no telling at what moment all might have to be abandoned to concentrate the army and go out and fight Johnston. ing forward regular siege approaches Osterhaus's Division of the Thirteenth went on steadily and energethally. From Corps was sent back to guard the Big the positions which the troops had Black Bridge, and Blair was sent with gained in the assault of the 22d adsix brigades on a strong reconnoissance vances were made as occasion offered REBEL LINES IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG.

In order from censure and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The data of strength. They would throw a doubt five generally made at night, and behing from Gensure and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The office of the commanding position to take the offensive. This accepts the movement was wards Station to Jackson, in pursuance of an order from the commander of the offensive. The concept of their gallant leader. The would throw a digal number of their gallant leader. The worthy of their gallant leader. The office of their gallant leader. The worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great and statistic in the commanding position to take the offensive. This accepts the offensive is a great and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great and the order from the commanding position to take the offensive. The offensive is a great and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great and the order from the commanding position to take the offensive. The offensive is a great and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great and accounted them worthy of their gallant leader. The offensive is a great accuracy, so that the worth of the commanding position to take the offensive. This accepts the offensive is a great accuracy, so that the offensive is a great accuracy, so the command about the command about the command accuracy is a find the skirming in the offensive is a great accu to discover what Johnston's intentions to drive back the Confederate pickets to Haynes's Bluff, destroying all sup- to begin digging out toward their complies that might be of use to the ene- rades on either side. In the morning my, and a gunboat expedition went up they were relieved, the day relief went the Yazoo as far as Yazoo City to de- into the "gopher holes," and under the stroy all the boats that might be of as- cover of the gabions and the dirt thrown

## sistance to Johnston. Reginning the Siege.

Formal orders for beginning the siege down into the canebrakes and swamps were issued May 25, with Capt. F. E. to make sap-rollers, gabions and fas-Prime, of Gen. Grant's staff, as the En- cines. The tall cane growth made exgineer officer in charge. He was soon cellent gabions when interwoven with prostrated by the malaria and the fa- grape vines and the other climbing tigues of the campaign, and succeeded plants which grow so profusely in those by Capt. C. B. Comstock. There were swamps.

pendicular wall to the rear the men and fire over. The sap-rollers were made by filling in these gabions with canes or poles, so but four Engineer officers with the as to make them solid enough to stop army, and Gen. Grant says with quiet a musket-ball or sometimes even a cannon-shot. They were placed in front "To provide assistants on such a long of the diggers in the saps and rolled

graduated at West Point, where they the fire of the sharpshooters behind the enemy's works. The fascines were bundles of withes gineering, should in addition to their tied together with vines and used to re-"The Chief Quartermaster and the inforce weak points in the works. Chief Commissary were graduates. The As the solid sap-rollers were clumsy Chief Commissary, now the Commis- and hard to handle, a practice grew up

One of these cotton-filled sap-rollers, several times and finally burned up. Where the fire originated was a mystery not explained until after the surrender, when it was discovered that an inwhere they could be attacked with the forcements, but Halleck, who, as at genious Confederate had scooped out

The elation among the Confederates Division, which had come by the way and a portion of their bodies above the of Milliken's Bend, Grand Gulf and works, which made them an easy prey

It probably should be explained for quent failures to meet expectations, and the benefit of the lay-reader that a particularly of his misleading dispatch-gabion is a large circular basket, open at both ends. These are used to stand of May 22 to be double what it ought on end and be filled with dirt, so that to have been. Charles A. Dana wrote they make a solid wall. Frequently they are used for revetments to hold up the inner side of a parapet. That is, they can be stood in a line and filled with life on May 22 entirely at McClernand's earth, with the remaining earth thrown door. In response to some earlier repin front of them. By presenting a per- resentations which were accompanied with a fear that Grant hesitated to rebehind them can stand close to them move McClernand because of the high favor in which his subordinate stood at headquarters, Secretary Stanton had telegraphed Dana:

The words Brandy Station will ever place at Kelly's Ford between the who, on his way to Pennsylvania, captured Longstreet's ammunition train.

Among our wounded with the place, and the legrangement of the place, and who, on his way to Pennsylvania, captured Longstreet's ammunition train.

"War Department, May 5, 1863.
"C. A. Dana, Smith's Plantation, or Grant's Headquarters, via Memphis: "Gen. Grant has full and absolute authority to enforce his own commands, and to remove any person who, by ignorance, inaction or any cause, interferes with or delays his operations. He has the full confidence of the Government, is expected to enforce his authority, and will be firmly and heartily supported; but he will be responsible for any failure to exert his powers. You may communicate this to him.

"Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War." In reply to this Mr. Dana wrote under date of May 29: Behind Vicksburg, May 24, 1863, 7 p. m., via Memphis, May 29, 6 p. m.

(received June 1, 3 a. m.) Your dispatch of the 5th inst. was eceived at Jackson and communicated to Gen. Grant according to your direction. Yesterday morning he had determined to relieve Gen. McClernand, on account of his false dispatch of the day before, stating that he held two of the enemy's forts, but he changed his mind, concluding that it would be better on the whole to leave McClernand in his present command till the siege of Vicksburg is concluded, after which he will induce McClernand to ask for leave of absence. Meanwhile he (Gen. Grant) will especially supervise all of McCier-nand's operations, and will place no reliance on his reports unless otherwise corroborated. My own judgment is that McClernand has not the qualities necessary for a good commander, even of a

McClernand's Inflammatory Order.

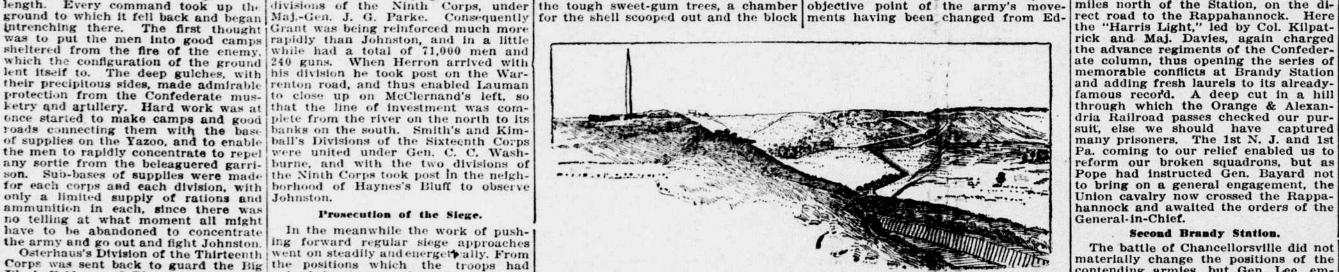
Gen. Grant's decision to leave Gen. icClernand in command of his corps until the end of the siege and make up for his deficiencies by a personal attention and supervision of his operations that Gen. Grant did not think it necessary to give to the corps of Gens. Sherman and McPherson was altered by the circulation in the camps of orthern papers containing the following exceedingly irritating congratulatory order of Gen. McClernand to his troops: Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps,

Battlefield, in rear of Vicksburg, May "General Orders, No. 72.

am proud to congratulate you upon your constancy, valor and successes. History affords no more brilliant example of soldierly qualities. Your victories have followed in such rapic succession hat their echoes have not yet reached the country. They will challenge its grateful and enthusiastic applause. Yourselves striking out a new path, your comrades of the Army of the Tennessee followed, and a way was thus opened for them to redeem previous disappointments. Your march through Louisiana, from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage and Perkins's plantation on Carthage and Perkins's plantation, on the Mississippi River, is one of the most remarkable on record. Bayous and niry roads, threatened with momentary nundation, obstructed your progress. all these were overcome by unceasing abor and unflagging energy. The 2,000 provised out of materials created on the spot, and over which you passed, must long be remembered as a marvel. Descending the Mississippi still lower, you were the first to cross the river at Bruin's Landing and to plant our colors n the State of Mississippi below Warrenton. Resuming the advance the same day, you pushed on until you came up to the enemy near Port Gibson. Only restrained by the darkness of the night, you hastened to attack him on the morning of May 1, and by vigorously pressing him at all points drove him from his position, taking a large number of prisoners and small-arms and five pieces of cannon. Gen. Logan's Division carre up in time to Maryland and carrying the confederate standard into the loyal States. The battle of Cedar The infantry fought side by side with came up to the enemy near Port Gibgallantly share in consummating the ward movement and compelled him to maneuvering on this historic field, and

steamboats for transportation of great bodies, supplying yawls and flatboats the gap between McClernand's left and fuses of shells quite short, lighting them Gibson and to hasten the retreat of the gap between McClernand's left and fuses of shells quite short, lighting them enemy from the vicinity of that place. enemy was about to resume hostilities. and tossing them over the works into the narrow waters, bringing forward The knowledge that Johnston was the Union lines. Sometimes daring and During the ensuing night, as a conseof picks and shovels.

The steamboat got back with its precious load as the troops recoiled from their assault, and the digging all suggestions from Wash-tools were most welcome supplies. The men now took them eagerly where they in the ping gathered in they had to throw up-hill. Finally it load forces at Port Gibson. The armatorics and public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there are but the trophies of that victory. Has the diging all suggestions from Wash-tools were most welcome supplies. The men now took them eagerly where they had to throw up-hill. Finally it land forces at Port Gibson. The armatorics are public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there are but the trophies of that victory. Has the steam of the suggestion of the 20th force with occurred to some Union soldier to take ment and public stores captured there are but the trophies of that victory. Has the suggestion of the 20th for ment and public stores captured there are but the trophies of the 20th for morning of the 20th for ment and public stores captured there are but the trophies of that victory. Has the suggestion of the 20th force are but the trophies of the 20th force are but the trophies of the 20th force are but the suggestion thought that if he did not want to go enough to send the shell on a gently and pushed on to Willow Springs, Big forward himself he might spare some troops to help Grant, but Rosecrans behind the Confederate breastworks and replied with a long dispatch, setting give the men there something to think forth the belief that none of his troops about. This was found to be so effected at a business of the main crossing of Fourthead and pushed on to white a pushed of the world fall sandy and the main crossing of Fourthead at a business of the main crossing of Fourthead at a bu should be taken, as he was about to tive that the Engineer officers adopted from the crossing, and you advanced, execute a movement. Gen. Burnside, the plan, and a great many of these passed over, and rested during the night regiment kept the enemy in check unwho was organizing the Army of the improvised Coehorn mortars were made. of the 12th within three miles of the til Gen. Bayard had gained sufficient Ohio for an advance into East Tennes- some of them on quite elaborate enemy, in large force at the station.



REBEL LINES IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG.

A COEHORN MORTAR TOSSING SHELLS AT VICKSBURG.

In the meanwhile the work of push-

up proceeded to widen the ditches and thicken the parapets in front. A detail

of men from each brigade was sent

Warrenton, and taken position on the for the vigilant Union sharpshooters.

a few which were borrowed from Commodore Porter and did excellent service in dismounting the rebel siege guns.

The sharpshooting was so close and deadly that a hand could not be held above the works without receiving a above the works without receiving a bullet. It became a favorite sport of the Union troops to raise a cap on the log and bet how many bullets would be through it inside of five minutes by the log and bet how many bullets would be through it inside of five minutes by the log and bet how many bullets would be through it inside of five minutes by the log and bet how many bullets would be through it inside of five minutes by the log and bet how men borrowed from Commodorate and a favorite state of that division, but that plant ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts and probable destination of the Confederate chief.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon of June 8 the Cavalry Corps moved from its temporary headquarters at Warrenton of 'Corps moved from its temporary headquarters at Warrenton of United to press them closely until 6 to the God of battles, and they which were brought in railroad cars that point, and ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts and probable destination of the Confederate chief.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by a grand charge of our entire force, we grand charge of our entire force, we fare and horses sought repose from the temporary headquarters at Warrenton of Une that point, and ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts and probable destination of the Confederate chief.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by a grand charge of our entire force, we grand charge of our entire force, we fare the warrenton of the Cavalry Corps moved from its temporary headquarters at Warrenton of the Cavalry Corps moved from its the morning of the 14th point, and ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts and probable destination of the Confederate chief.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by a grand charge of our entered to the God of battles, and the that that point, and ascertain, if possibl through it inside of five minutes by the

Feeling Against Gen. McClernand. The feeling against Gen. McClernand was very bitter on account of his fre-

Old Auburn, to bring up the army

"On the 15th you again led the advance toward Edwards Station, which once more became the objective point. (Continued on page six.)

## A CAVALRY BATTLEGROUND.

The Four Encounters of Horsemen at Brandy Station.

By Capt. WILLARD GLAZIER, Historian, Harris Light Cavalry.

in the minds of all cavalrymen who saw the column under Kilpatrick, and the service in Virginia; for this was the Confederate pickets. The latter were

Davies and Kilpatrick have successive- miles at a trot and gallop, the men ly led their gallant troopers against meantime cutting from their saddles the commands of Stuart, Lee and overcoats, blankets, forage, and in short Hampton. The 20th of August, 1862, everything which was found to be an the 9th of June, 12th of September and obstruction to speed.

grand cavalry battleground of the civil quickly driven back, and the division ed Col. Saul Williams, of the 2d N. C., began to cross over. On reaching the On these historic plains our Bayard, south bank of the stream the column Stoneman, Pleasonton, Gregg, Custer, was reformed and we advanced several

and Lieut.-Col. Frank Hampton, of the S. C. Cav. The Confederates acknowledged a loss of over 600 men. Two important ends were reached by this advance; namely, first, a cavalry raid contemplated by Stuart, who had massed his forces near Culpeper, was utterly frustrated; and, second, Gen. 11th of October, 1863, are days which The column at Beverly Ford, com-Pleasonton ascertained conclusively



RECONNOITERING AT BRANDY STATION.

cannot soon be forgotten by the "boys manded by Gen. Gregg, had been enin blue" who crossed sabers with the
Confederates at Brandy Station. manded by Gen. Gregg, had been enin blue" who crossed sabers with the
Confederates at Brandy Station. Converging and diverging roads at ing of cannon clearly indicated to us this point quite naturally brought the that hot work was being done by our cavalry of the contending armies to- comrades below. It had been hoped gether whenever we advanced to or re- that Gregg would be able to strike the strong force, with artillery posted on tired from the Rapidan. Being both the advance and rear guard of the Army of the Potomac, our horsemen always found themselves face to face with the foe on this field; in fact, most tarded in our movements, waiting or the combinations and twice the surrounding hills. We saw clearly that a third cavalry fight was destined to be fought on this historic field, and we began to make preparations for the combinations and turns. of our cavalrymen were so confident expecting the combinations and juxtaof a fight here that as soon as we discovered that we were approaching the failing in this we at length advanced Station we prepared for action by tight-ening our saddle-girths and inspecting we engaged a regiment of Stuart's cavour arms.

First Brandy Station.

Upon the withdrawal of our troops Logan's Division came up in time to Mountain temporarily checked his forcapture of Fort Donelson.

"Taking the lead on the morning of the 2d, you were the first to enter Port Gibson and to hasten the retreat of the was an evidence to the south bank of the Rapidan. The reappearance of Confederate skirmishers at the various fords of this river on the morning of Aug. 18, 1862, and a critical moment, when the formidable and a critical moment and a critical moment. Gen. Pope at once ordered his artil-

The engagement opened at 6 o'clock repulsed by the "Harris Light," which assault of May 22 were better positions Ohio for an advance into East Tennesclose to the rebel line throughout its see, proved more obliging, and sent two length. Every command took up the divisions of the Ninth Corps, under the "Harris Light," led by Col. Kilpat-rick and Maj. Davies, again charged the advance regiments of the Confederate column, thus opening the series of memorable conflicts at Brandy Station and adding fresh laurels to its alreadyfamous record. A deep cut in a hill through which the Orange & Alexandria Railroad passes checked our pursuit, else we should have captured many prisoners. The 1st N. J. and 1st Pa. coming to our relief enabled us to reform our broken squadrons, but as Pope had instructed Gen. Bayard not to bring on a general engagement, the Inion cavalry now crossed the Rappahannock and awaited the orders of the

General-in-Chief. Second Brandy Station. The battle of Chancellorsville did not obeyed, and the two regiments which river, and the successive crack of carmaterially change the positions of the had been so humbled by their first recontending armies, but Gen. Lee, emboldened by his success in compelling a spirit and success which redeemed ened into a battle, which for two hours his new adversary to retrace his steps them from censure and accounted them raged with fury and slaughter. The

Kelly's Ford. Early on the morning of the 9th we fairly-beaten cavalry. But it was too late, for we had won a splendid victory, we found nothing but a strong picket we found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were closely pursued and the found nothing here we were close we found nothing but a strong picket and had gained all desired information.

Under cover of the night we recrossed the Rappahannock in safety.

that Gen. Lee was marching his army northward, with the evident design of invading the Northern States. Indeed, it was a suspicion of such a movement that led Gen. Hooker to order the reconnoissance. The day following this glorious fight, in which the men of the North had proved themselves to be more than a match for the boasted Southern chivalry, and had gained a name which placed Pleasonton's command at the head of the world's cavalry forces.
Pleasonton was made Major-General
and Kilpatrick a Brigadier. Their
stars were well deserved and proudly Third Brandy Station. On the 11th of September, 1863, Gen.

Meade ordered the cavalry to be withdrawn from the various picket posts along the Rappahannock, and instructed to be in readiness to take the advance in a forward movement against the enemy. At an early hour on the following morning the entire Cavalry Corps, acting as vanguard to the Army of the Potomac, was advancing towards the Rappahannock. In order that the enemy might not

be prematurely warned of our designs, the several commands were ordered to make as little noise as possible. Conequently, the bugle-calls were disensed with, and the officers conveyed their orders from rank to rank in a

The three division commanders, Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick, were in-structed to cross the river as follows: Gregg at Sulphur Springs, Buford at Rappahannock Bridge, and Kilpatrick at Kelly's Ford.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the "Harris Light" plunged into the river at Kelly's Ford, leading the advance, as usual, when an engagement was ex-pected at Brandy Station; in fact, the officers and men of the "Harris Light" former experiences here . that it was unquestionably policy on the part of the commander to assign to our regiment the work of measuring ground and testing the strength of the

A strong detachment of Stuart's cavalry, consisting of pickets and reserves, opposed our crossing with dogged per-tinacity, but finally, yielding to the deadly accuracy of our carbines, gave way. We then moved in the direction of Brandy Station. The farther we advanced the stronger grew the ever-accumulating force of the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground with great stubbornness. On arriving near the Station we found the enemy in

We had not been fighting long before the other divisions joined us. At their approach great enthusiasm among our boys prevailed, and with our combined force the enemy was quickly swept from alry. As soon as we reached the field which they had evidently selected for the fight, we charged in echelons of those plains like chaff before the whirlwind. They fled in the direction of Culpeper, a naturally strong and now ortified position.

From Brandy Station Gen. Pleasonon directed Kilpatrick to make a detour via Stevensburg, in order to operate as a flanking column upon the enemy at the proper time. With the First and Second Divisions, Pleasonton push-The infantry fought side by side with ed straight on to Culpeper, driving the sistance until within about a mile of the town. Here our advance was effectually checked. A spirited artillery duel now took place with varying fortune. For some time the enemy bafenemy were driving our forces from a fled all our efforts to dislodge him from desirable position we sought to gain, his strong position, and our men began and when it seemed as though disashundreds of wagons with rations at very needed times, etc., etc. As soon as the troops arrived in front of Vicksburg and getting access to the river, dispatched one of the faltset steamboats and getting access to the river, dispatched one of the faltset steamboats of picks and shovels.

The Anowieoge that Johnston was planted one ordered his artillation soldiers would catch the condederate lines. Sometimes daring and quick-witted Union soldiers would catch these on a shovel and throw them back into the Confederate lines before they and also dangerous, and the Union soldiers would catch these on a shovel and throw them back into the condition to the confederate lines before they and also dangerous, and the Union soldiers would catch these on a shovel and throw them back into the confederate lines before they army. We disputed the advance of the fall of Grand Gulf was solely the result of the victory at Port Gibson, and our men began quick-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the enemy spiked his gunsact. Gen. Born to gulk-witted Union soldiers would catch the center of the fall of Grand Gulf was solely the retail the condition of the victory at Port Gibson, and our men began quick-witted Union soldiers would catch the center of the cavalry, was charged with covering the rear of the retiring and his artillery and once of the victory at Port Gibson, and our men began to left and when it seemed as though disance of the Vicksburg and Evandacion of the Confederate lines before they our arms would be fatal, Kill-and the could find vanced like a storm-cloud upon the Confederate cavalry, which filled the field before us. The 10th N. Y. received before they had time to reform their before they had time to reform their than the confusion into the town, and before they had time to reform their than the confusion to the cavalry to the confusion into the town, and the confusion that the confusion that the confusion that the cavalry to the confusion to the cavalry to the the first shock of the Confederate broken lines the "Harris Light," 5th N. charge, but was hurled back, though Y., 1st Vt., and 1st Mich., led by Gen. not in confusion. The "Harris Light" Custer, dashed upon the Confederates met with no better success; and, not-withstanding its well-established pres-chivalry into a perfect rout. Many tige, we were repulsed under the very prisoners were captured, more or less eye of our chief, whose excitement at material of war, and three Blakely the scene was well-nigh uncontrolla- guns. The Confederates retreated hastible. His flashing eye now turned to ly in the direction of Pony Mountain the 1st Me., a regiment composed most- and Rapidan Bridge, whither they were ly of heavy, sturdy men, who had not closely pursued by our victorious troopand, riding to the head of the column, advance Pleasonton occupied all the "Men of Maine, you must save the day. Follow me!" With one simulfords of the Rapidan, extending his pickets on our right as far forward as the Hazel and Robertson Rivers.

## Fourth Brandy Station.

been engaged as yet during the day,

taneous war-cry those giants of the

North moved forward in one solid mass

upon the flank of the Confederate col-

umns. The shock was overwhelming.

With magical alacrity the order was

shouted:

rattling balls.

and charge!'

A little after sunrise on the 10th of October, 1863, the Confederates in heavy and the opposing lines crumbled like a force came down upon our pickets bowing wall" before this wild rush of along the Robertson River, driving us prancing horses, gleaming sabers, and back in haste and occupying the fords. On rode Kilpatrick with the men of Maine, and, on meeting the two regiments of his brigade, which had been son Court House, and was lapping repulsed and were returning from the around our right wing, threatening it front, the General's voice rang out like with destruction. Quick work on our clarion notes above the din of battle: part was now necessary. Swift mes-"Back, the Harris Light! Back, the sengers from officers high in command 10th N. Y.! Reform your squadrons brought orders to retire with promptness, but in good order if possible.

Sharp skirmishing took place at the of the way. On the Sperryville pike to

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